TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1871.

Amusements To-day. Pooth's Theatre-The Man O' Airlie. Bowery Theatre—Pourp. Bryant's Opera House—33d st., between 6th and 7th awa Fifth Av. Theatre—Benefit of D. H. Harkins. Grand Opera Monne -Tores Hopchbacks. Nible's Garden-Kit, The Arkanas Traveller. Clymple Theatre—East Lynns, Torrace Garden—Juillen Grand Concerts, W milnek's - Rosednie. W cod's Museum - Three Blind Mice. Matines.

Terms of The Sun.

s. Wannar, per year.
Twe copies to one address.
Twenty cepies to one address.
Fifty copies to one address.
East v. per year.
Twenty copies to one address.
Fifty topies to one address.
Fifty topies to one address.
Fifty topies to one address. ADVENTISHE RATES 2 50

For the accommodation of persons residing up town, advertisements for THE SUN will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement office 54% West Thirty-second street, at the junction of way and Sixth avenue, from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M.

THE FARMERS' CANDIDATE.

For President: The Great and Good

HORACE GREELEY

TEXAS. The Governor of Nebraska Deposed.

The good work of punishing unfaithful Bovernors goes on. It is but a short time since Gov. HOLDEN of North Carolina was removed from his office for flagrant offigial misconduct; and now in the Northwest the Senate of Nebraska, acting as a sourt of impeachment, have returned a ver-Aict of guilty in the case of DAVID BUTLER. the Governor of that State, and he likewise is Governor no longer.

Gov. BUTLER was accused of misappropriating the public funds, of corrupt dealings in relation to school money, the public lands, expenditures for public buildings, and, in fact, of engaging with some of his tronies in a general and comprehensive system of plunder. The full details of the trial bave not reached us yet; but the Nebraska papers have not hesitated to charge the late Governor with complicity in frauds of the most scandalous nature. It has even been intimated that the Lunatic Asylum, which was burned down last winter, causing the loss of a number of lives, was purposely set on fire in order to conceal the frauds that had been perpetrated in its construction.

The Legislature of Nebraska, though strongly Republican in both branches, impeached BUTLER during its last session, but his trial was postponed. The present session began on May 30, and on the 31st the trial opened. On the following day the Senate came to a vote on the first article. Nine members voted for his conviction and only three for acquittal. This makes BUTLER's deposition from office certain.

Mr. GILLESPIE, the Auditor of Nebraska, has also been impeached, and his trial was to begin on Thursday last, the 1st instant.

Civil Service Reform.

We yesterday took pleasure in recording fact that the President has appointed a Commission to prepare rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States, and to determine in what manner the fitness of each candidate, in respect of age, health, character, knowledge, and ability for the service which he seeks to enter, may best be ascertained. This Commission is to meet at the Interior Department in Washington on the 28th inst. Its members are Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS of New York, Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL of Illinois, Mr. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL of New Jersey, Mr. DAWSON A. WALKER of Pennsylvania, Mr. E. B. ELLIOT of the Treasury Department, and Mr. Joseph H. BLACKFORD of the Post Office Departmenta very good Commission. Mr. CURTIS, Mr. MEDILL, and Mr. CATTELL are specially competent for the work to which they are assigned; and although it is rather rough in President GRANT to order them to Washington while he is at Long Branch, we have no doubt they will prepare a very satisfactory

set of regulations. But there are one or two points which these Commissioners might perhaps overlook, and which we beg leave to impress upon their minds. First of all, they should remember that whatever rules may be necessary in the case of people in general, in order to evince their qualifications for clerks, consuls, postmasters, and custom house officers, these rules ought not to be applied when the candidate is a member of the President's family, or a relation of any member of his family, or a member of his wife's family, or a relation of any member of her family. All persons who can show that they are connected in any degree, however remote either by birth or marriage, with the President or his family, should by that fact alone be held to be fully qualified for any office or offices to which the President or any mem ber of his family may desire to appoint him,

her, or them. The same principle which governs the cases of all the President's relations, however remote, whether by birth or marriage, should also be established in regard to those who make him presents. They should be held to be qualified for any office or offices upor due evidence that a present has been made Discrimination should, however, be exercised in regard to the nature and value of such presents. The Commission will do well to examine this branch of the subject very carefully, in order to determine of what value a present should be in order to entitle an applicant to be postmaster; also what present ought to be considered a suitable qualification for the office of collector of customs; also what present should be given by an applicant for a twelve-hundred-doiler clerkship; what by one who desires an eigh teen hundred doilar clerkship; and so on. Such provisions will be very proper, and will fall entirely within the authority of this Commission; and we trust that when their rules

able comparative tariff of presents and offices will be found among them.

In regard to relations of the President by birth or marriage no regulation ought to be made. They are appointed to office in consequence of the love which the President cherishes for them; and love is a thing which cannot be subjected to precise arrangements; it must be left to act in freedom. Besides, if the people intrust the President with the power of administering the government, they ought to have confidence enough in him to believe that he can ascertain who are his or his wife's relations, and appoint them to such interference of examining committees, or any limitations imposed by law upon the exercise of his affectionate interest in their hap-

piness. It would also be well for this Commission to provide in the code which they are to form that a suitable number of valuable offices shall be left for the President to dispose of freely to his favorites, without the applicants being required to pass any examination or furnish any other proof that they are qualified either in point of ability, character, or politics. In truth, if they are the President's favorites, what further qualification can any one want them to have ? A special clause should also be inserted in the rules providing that persons whom the Legislature of Massachusetts, or any other State Legislature, may convict of bribe-taking, shall be eligible to the highest executive offices without examination or other testimonials. Such bribe-takers must however be agreeable to the President : otherwise he should not be required either to appoint them or to keep them in office.

With these recommendations we leave the whole subject to the Commission, in the hope that they will do their duty in a manner which will silence the clamor of the civil service reformers, without interfering with the prerogative of the President any further than may be absolutely necessary.

Friendly Suggestions for President Grant.

We congratulate President GRANT on another glorious victory which he has just won. It is his will and supreme pleasure that bluff Old BEN WADE of San Domingo should be nominated by the Republicans of Ohio as their candidate for Governor. But Old BEN is not so popular with his fellow-citizens as he formerly was. He has taken altogether too much stock in San Domingo; and it is feared by the Republicans of Ohio that his nomination would be considered by the people as an endorsement of JESSE R. GRANT'S administration of the Covington Post Office, and they think that the weight of such a damaging suspicion would utterly destroy all chance for the success of the Republican ticket in the State.

The consequence has been that the organs of Republican opinion in Ohio have not af orded to the views of President GRANT on this subject an enthusiastic support. On the contrary, they have given the pretensions of the San Domingo candidate an exceedingly cold shoulder. Among the newspapers which have failed to respond to the desire of the President in regard to this matter was the Ohio State Journal. Now the editor of the Journal is the Postmaster of Columbus, and the idea of an office-holder expressing opinons of his own was an outrage against the first principles of American government.

Inquiries were accordingly instituted, and he fact was brought out that the Postmaster was not to blame, but that the fault lay with a subordinate, or rather insubordinate, writer named Howard. Orders were immediately sent from Washington that Mr. Howard must be "toned down" or discharged. He would not tone down, and he was discharged. This is the victory on which we tender our congratulations. It is true, Gen. GRANT is not likely to secure the nomination of Mr. WADE; but he has succeeded in depriving of his situation the sub-editor of a rural newspaper. After such a triumph the President can well afford to leave his official duties in Washington, and for the remainder of the summer relieve the overtaxed energies of his mind in the pursuit of such pleasures as are most congenial to his nature and cost him

the least expenditure of his own money. This is indeed a cheering victory for Gen GRANT; but it might have been greater. It he had followed the lead of THE SUN in regard to the Governor of Ohio, as he has in some other matters, and gone in for the nomination of Deacon RICHARD SMITH of Cincinnati-a truly good man, though afflicted with wicked partners-he might have had some chance of seeing his andidate elected. Thus, too, he would have aided to remove that good and pious man who is one of the best friends of his Administration from the malign influences of his infidel associates-the worst of whom is one REED, whose brother Gen. GRANT lately turned out of the Post Office at Toledo. These bad men are now making Deacor SMITH's good reputation as an upright member of the Central Presbyterian Church n good standing serve as a cloak for their own dire wickedness. It is a pity; and President GRANT ought to do something for

Deacon Smith.

Will Mr. Greeley Do his Duty ? Two notable personages now occupy s large share of public attention both at the North and the South. They are HORACE GREELEY of Texas, the Farmers' Candidate for President of the United States, and JEF-FERSON DAVIS of Tennessee, formerly President of the defunct Confederacy. Both have recently expressed their opinions before Southern audiences on national affairs. Mr GREELEY counsels a cordial acceptance of the results of the late war, invokes a reign of peace and concord, and urges the South to build up its waste places and enter upon a new career of prosperity. Mr. Davis defiantly declares that he accepts nothing, wholly ignores the results of the war, and advises the late rebels to bide the time when they can revive the Lost Cause, which he as-

sures them is not lost at all. Mr. DAVIS is not in any way responsible for the pacific utterances of Mr. GREELEY but Mr. GREELEY is very seriously complicated by the belligerent declarations of Mr. DAVIS. It is by the special grace of the fermer that the latter is permitted to go as large, mount the stump, and give voice to sentiments which produce discord in the South, and tend perhaps to ultimate war in the Union. By virtue of a buil bond signed and regulations come to be published, a suit at Richmond by Mr. GREELEY under the in

dictment of DAVIS for treason, and which bond, according to the broad principles of equity jurisprudence, is a lien upon Mr. GREELEY'S plantations in Texas, Mr. DAVIS is enabled to perambulate the country,

preach treason, and foment disorder. Mr. GREELEY's voluntary and coveted po sition as surety for Mr. Davis involves obligations, rights, and duties. According to the law of the land, Mr. Davis is now in the custody of Mr. GREELEY, and he is responsible for his good behavior while out on bail. Mr. GREELEY has the right to repair to Richmond, get an exemplified copy of his offices as he pleases, without any impertinent | bond, and, in the language of the law, "armed with this process," arrest the said DAVIS and surrender him to the Court which indicted him for treason. In his pursuit of Mr. Davis he may raise the bue and cry, summon the posse comitatus to assist in his capture, follow him into any State of the Union, break down doors to find him, and even seize him while attending divine service on Sunday. Once more before the Court, his crime being a capital offence, they may remand him to prison without bail or main

Mr. Davis is doing his best to sow treason through the land. In the eye of the law he is in the hands of Mr. GREELEY. He is indicted for a crime the punishment whereof is death. But, notwithstanding Mr. GREE-LEY's sentimental opposition to capital punishment, he owes a solemn duty to his country. He has more power over Davis than any other man or any Court in the Union for he is in his personal custody by virtue of that bond. Ex-President Davis ought to dry up, and the Hon. Horace GREELEY of Texas ought to dry him up. Immediately after the expected arrival of the latter in this city and the serenade which is to welcome him, he should address a letter to Mr. DAVIS, admonishing him of his bad conduct, and warning him that unless he desists from treasonable fulminations he shall pursue him to the extremity of the law. In a word, not putting too fine a point upon it, he should tell him he must shut up or go to jail.

It would be a moving spectacle to see the venerable Farmers' Candidate, clothed in garments suited to the summer solstice, invading the South in light marching order, waving the olive branch of general amnesty with one hand, and bearing in the other a certified copy of JEFF. Davis's bail bond, pursuing the loquacious traitor with the hue and cry into strange cities, an immense posse of negroes following in his train, smashing down doors, and possibly tearing the culprit from the very horns of the altar. And yet, unless Davis will abstain from making seditious speeches, it may ere long become Mr. GREELEY's painful duty to do this in order to prevent his own chances for the next Presidency from being obscured under a thick cloud.

The Richmond Enquirer thinks it is diffirult for Southern people to please the present Administration. Formerly they had no registry laws in Virginia; but in order to conform with Northern ideas one was passed which imperatively requires the commissioners to reject every ballot offered by persons not on the registry lists. And now the Congressional Enforcement bill directs that any person entitled to vote shall be permitted to do so whether he is registered or not. Four commissioners of election have been arrested in one ward in Richmond, and bound over or trial, for refusing at the recent election to reeive the votes of negroes who had not been registered. Last fall gentlemen from various parts of the State were brought to Richmond and examined before the United States Commissioner on similar charges; and though they were all discharged, they were put to great inconvenience and expense by the proceedings instituted against them. Such measures certainly tend to irritate and annoy the people, and to promote appleasant feelings toward the North,

The St. Louis Republican makes some damaging charges in regard to the treatment of certain Indians by prominent members of the Baptist denomination in Kansas-charges which, if they are not promptly refuted, are likely to produce a very unfavorable impression on the ublic mind. The story relates to the Ottawas, who ten years ago, numbering not over three bundred persons, were the owners of seventy-five thousand acres of excellent land in Kansas, while now they have not a foot of soil that they can call their own, and no money, unless they are credited with \$20,000 of trust funds which an agent has misapplied and is not likely to restore. The Republican says that ever since 1823 the Baptist denomination has been engaged in missionary labors among the Ottawas, and that in 1862 seven-eighths of all the males of the tribe had been converted to that faith. As the christianzing process went on, the Indians became of the want of increased edcutional facilities for their children; and their teachers, taking advantage of this feeling, pro eeded to carry out a scheme which savors more of worldly wisdom than of high moral principle. In 1869 the Legislature of Kansas chartered an nstitution called the Roger Williams University, and the unsophisticated Ottawa Indians were induced to give 20,000 acres of their land to this University, on the promise of the managers that they would feed, clothe, and educate not more than thirty Ottawa children each year for a period of thirty years. A new treaty with the United States was required in order to legalize this transaction. The then Secretary of the Interior refused to recognize a denominational chool, but allowed the endowment of an instituion, supposed to be an Indian school, under the title of the Ottawa University. But the Board of Trustees filed a statement that the Ottawa Un versity was only the Roger Williams University nder another name, and so proceeded to approoriate the avails of the Indian lands, not for an Indian school, but for what the Trustees them selves term "the Baptist educational organizaion of the State." Here white children are now educated at the expense of their starving Indian brethren, but few or no red ones are cared for The present Board of Trustees of the University nvite the Indians to send their children there but they are reduced to such poverty that they save lest all interest in the subject of education. The Secretary of the Interior has taken this mat ter in hand, and ordered the Trustees to forward a full account of the affairs of the University, in cluding all details respecting the sales of Indian lands and the prices received therefor, and also a statement as to whether any Indians have reseived instruction, and if so how many, and to that extent. As the case now stands, it has an exceedingly unpleasant appearance.

In Cincinnati last week two fellows were sent to the workhouse for three months and fined fifty dollars each for insuiting ladies in a street eer. In this city drunken loafers frequently us he most disgusting language in the presence of adies who may be riding in such conveyances and it is seldom that any notice is taken of it.

Chinese, Japanese, French, and English dinner of the feather was sett, at W. J. F. Dailey & Co.'s

THE MAN AT THE SEASIDE.

MISSOURIAN KNOWS OF USELESS S. GRANT.

How the President Spent Sunday-Out Riding with Liveried Colored Men-An Honest Dame's Astonishment-The Great Mis-take of the Hotel-Keepers.

Long Brance, June 5 .- The President was very nuch fatigued on his return from New York on aturday; so he did not attend church yesterday, much to the chagrin of the country people, who had gathered from far and near to see him. In the evening he drove out with Mrs. Grant, The elegant equipage in which they rode attracted much attention. The carriage is an English phaston, with yellow wheels, and is drawn by two very handsome high-stepping bays. The carriage is a present to the President. The coachman and footman sat up in front, and were dressed in a gorgeous butternut livery. Both were blacker than ebony. The SUN reporter stood on the plazza of the hotel as the elegant establishment dashed by.

"THERE GOES GRANT!"

een him twelve years ago."

said some one near by. At this exclamation a broadshouldered Western man who was sitting near, put

down his paper and said sotto roce:
"Yes, that's him." Then to the SUN reporter: "But I tell you, stranger, he looks a mighty sight different a-sittin' in that rig than he did when I arst

"How is that?" said the Sun man, who saw that he had run across an honest man.
"When I first seen Grant," said the man, "be was a-sittin' on top of a load of wood, tryin' to sell it for a dollar and seventy five cents.'

The Sun man looked at the swanger with astonish-"Yes, sir," he continued: "that was in St. Lewis I come from St. Lewis. There's whar I live. I've seen that little feller a-cartin' wood many a time Now I know as well as you do that cartin' wood ain't no disgrace to a man. I've done it myself But when you see a man who come from West Pint, with a fust-class eddication, you kinder think of he had anythin' to him be could do a dern sight better than cart wood for a livin'. Ain't that so ?"

The Sun man bowed assent.
"Now ye see," and here the St. Louis man motioned the SUN man to sit down beside him, " some folks even out there in St. Lewis that used to know that little man out there, and used to laugh at him because of his worthlessness, git down on their knees to him now. They talk a good deal about his gittin, up to be President, and how much thar must have been conceated about him that mobuly ever knowed of. Now, stranger, I sin't one o' them, you bet your life. I always knowed

THERE WASN'T NOTHIN' TO GRANT,
and there ain't. He's one of the luckiest cusses
that ever lived; and jist so long as the American people are fools, jist so long sich feliers as
him will come up to the surface. I've heard a good
deal about the tide of oppularity, and what it does
for a man; but I never seen such a clear case before as this one of Grant."

SUN Man—Gen Grant was very industrious, was
he not, even while peddling wood?

St. Louis Man—Wasl, only 50-80. I've seen him
come into town with a lond and sell it for a couple
o' dollars, and then go off up to the barracks with a
bottle o' whiskey, and set there with the army officers till night. Sometimes they'd put him to bed,
and the team to the wood wagon would git tired
o' waitin' and go off to the farm alone.

SUN Man—Weil, all that's passed and gone now,
you know. Whatever Mr. Grant may have been
years ago, he is now President of the United States,
and we all know he wants to be for several years to
come.

SI Louis Man—Yes, I've heard that he was a THERE WASN'T NOTHIN' TO GRANT,

ome.
St. Louis Man-Yes, I've heard that he was a-shin' to be reflected. He don't stand

No show in Missouri.

Between Gratz Brown and Frank Biair, I guess they'll fix hun there. You see there ain't a State in the Union where Grant's better known than in Missouri. The folks there remember him when he was wuss than nobody, and they sin't goin't to be fooled any more by the glitter o' them epaulettes. They begin to think that mebbe a good deal of that military glory is all moonshire, because, you see, since Grant's been President much of his natural wathlessness has come to light spin. When he was in the army he was cock of the walk, the big toad in the puddle, and all the glory won by the little toads come all to him. But when he got to be Fresident, then he stood more on his own bottom, and now he don't have anybody to make glory for him. He can't make none for himself, and so he goes without. Just now he's like a bear in winter time—he's livin' on his old supply; but when that's gone, where'll he be? It kind o' makes me mad to see him a-ridn' around in this style, but I suppose it can't be helped."

Here the St. Louis man arose with a sigh, and NO SHOW IN MISSOURI. an't be helped."

Here the St. Louis man arose with a sigh, and dowing to the Sun man, departed.

AN OLD LADY'S VIEW OF GRANT. y is that the President?" said a dear, lady, as the Presidential turnout passed a return to the cottage. "Well, now, he n't no great shakes after all."
The speaker was an old lady evidently from the he speaker was an old lady evidently from the nitry. She had come in the day previous to spend day and have a good look at the President and Murphy. The remark above quoted was adssed to her daughter, an unmarried lady of about ity. Both ladles were attired very nearly, and elder one used shuff. They lived at Hed Bank, I had never seen either the President or Mr.

'And a-ridin' on Sunday, too," said the good old "And a-ridin' on Sunday, too," said the good old lady, "An, Joanna, they won't come to no good, sich people. There was Mr. Lincoin, he went to a theatre on Good Friday and got murdered. If he hadn't a gone to that theatre he wouldn't a been murdered. And now here's Mister Grant a-ridin around in siyle on Sunday. And he wasn't to church this mornin, neither. All times is changed since I was young, Joanna. There wasn't no sign carryins' on then. Folks used to ride to church, but they never rid nowhere else on Sunday. Them was God learn't days, child. I'm afraid they'll never come agin. It's a mighty bad example to set hefore the young tolks. The President of the United States a-ridin' around on Sunday—and his wife, too!"

Here Joanna broke in with, "Mother, that was a splendid striped shawl she had on, wasn't 11?"

"Ah! child," and the old lady shook her head.
"I warrant you!" see that. "But I can't git over this Sunday ridin. (Joanna began to soow signs or impatience.) Now, I don't mind it so much in

THEM FOREIGN AMBASSADORS. I've always heard that in them heathen countries across the ocean they done pretty much as they please."

lease."
Joanna-What foreign ambassadors?
Old Ledy-Why, them fellers that satup there in
front in regular foreign livery. I expect they was
ain seers from some part of Yurrup.
Joanna-Why, mother, they was niggers.
Old Lady-Nonsense, child; niggers don't dress
has war.

Joinna-Why, mother, how you talk. They was

Johnna-Why, mother, how you talk. They was ningers, of course.

Here the old hady opened wide her eyes. "Laws a massy! has it come to tout? Niezers as wearing od uniforms. Well, I didn't hook at 'em very close. Law sakes! ningers in gold uniforms, and two of 'em, too, up there in front a settin' there as big as the President hisself. Well, well, that comes of makin's omucle of 'em. I allers heard a good deal about what the war was a-goin' to do for the ningers, but I never thought that we was goin' to be taxed to dress 'em up in that shape. And a-ridin' around with the President, too. How big they must feel! I heard your brother Josiah atakin' the other day about acceptin' the sitocation. I ain't exactivelear about what no meant, but if this got any thing to do with puttin' fine cothes on ningers' backs and settin' 'em to ridin' with the President, then Pranginst it, and Josiah shan't accept no sitocation that does that."

Here the old hady looked very indigmant, and reion that does that."

Here the old half looked very indignant, and repsed into deep thought, which was relieved frequently by a vigorous shake of the head, which in
headed that she was revolving in ner mind the besness to prevent Josiah's accepting any situation

nears to prevent dosiah's accepting any situation hat authorized the colored people to ride with the THE MISTARE OF THE HOTEL-KREPKERS. There is no done trait the hots, the heave made a great mistake in not opening their several establishments on the 1st of June. This is by fir the loveliest senson of the year for a visit to the beach, and no donet thomsands would come this week if there were first-class accommodations for them. The private cottages are filling up rapidly, but their occurants are very secluded. They don't even ride, occurants are very secluded.

the roads being yet unwatered.

Mr. Edwin Booth dashed by this morning with a beautiful horre and buggy. He has recently purciaed the cottage of Mr. Jeremiah T. Smith, the architect and builder, and has just moved into it. For the cottage and six acres Mr. Booth paid \$45,090. The from Thomas Murphy loosened his hold upon the President this morning and went up to the city alone. He went by the hole at a forty gait behind a dun trotting horse recently presented to his son. This dun horse once did his frotting in Williamsburgh, and there is a suspicion here that the Hon. Sam Maddex was his former owner that see as walls smooth-gated horse, with a very long.

the roa is being yet unwatered.

Williamsburguers may recognize the Mr. George W. Childs sails for Europe to morrow and his cettage and not therefore be occupied this summer. Mr. Childs offered it rent free to M. Drexet, the Finhadelphia banker, but that gentleman would not accept. It has not been offered to the Hon. Abel Kathbone Corbin.

The Hon. John Glamboriam is putting his house in order, and will open about the 15th. Nax to Mrs Hooy's place is very attractive this month; the ever wande about and the grounds are bedding the

ser wander about, and the grounds and hedges are a moss of roses.

Nexs week the hotels will all open, and then look
out for the thront. Several new lines of states
as a been put on between the hotels and the depot.

Scanier Thayer's Ambition.

A Washington special to an evening newspaper solution in the property of the constant of the property of the property of the present Alministration, and favors the renomination was Thayer a stanch supports of the present Alministration, and favors the renomination of the present Alministration, and favors the renomination. o. Partident Grant,

A CYCLONE IN ILLINOIS.

Three Black Columns Ascending from the

Prairie to the Clouds-Smells of Sulphur and Discharges of Electricity. Cuicago, June 5.—Near Mason City, Ill., last Friday moraing, an inky-hued cloud or smoke-like olumn was observed gathering near the earth's surface, on the open prairie. From this column soon shot out three narrower and spire-like columns which continued to ascend rapidly until they reached and seemed to attach themselves to a passing cloud. This frightful apparition moved slowly toward Mason City, but finally changed its course, much to the elief of the people of that place.

A mile from its track an odor much like that of burning sulphur was inhaled by saveral persons. A gentleman who stood a hundred yards from the cyclone when it passed, says that small flashes of elec-tricity were constantly visible in the column pass-ing from the earth to the clouds above, and that rapid popping, cracking reports were beard, re-minding him of an infantry reciment in battle firing their muskets as fast as possible. The pathway of the cyclone was nearly three miles in length, and from twenty to eighty feet in width, and in its track not a spear of grass, not a staik of corn or wheat, not a shrub, not a particle of veretation was left alive. For some distance the earth was literally ploughed up to the depth of six inches. clone when it passed, says that small flashes of elec-

A CHINAMAN ON TRIAL.

The Sanguinary Collision on Board the Brig

John Ah Wo, a Chinaman, who was employed as cook for the American brig Thomas Owens, on her late passage from Havana to this port, was accused of stabbing Sidney Baldwin, one of the crew, on the 30th ultimo, while the vessel was off the Delaware capes. Capt. Gappill, master of the ship, testified before Commissioner Shields yesterday, that on the 29th Baidwin charged Ah We with being guilty of an act which Ah Wo denied. But for the interference of the mate a fight would have ensued. On the following morning the quarrel was renewed, and the men blinched and Baldwin was thrown to the deck

men blinched and Baldwin was thrown to the deck
and stabbed in the back by Ah Wo with a dagger,
which benefitsted his right lung. The mate, who
was coming down the right gat the time, swore that
he saw Ah Wo give two additional thrusts with his
dagger while it was in the wound.

An examination of the body of Ah Wo showed that
he had been stabbed twice, once in the arm and
once in the leg.

Ah Wo said that he came to this country when a
boy, and had spent nineteen years at service; that
he was not guilty of the act charged by Baldwin,
but had told him that he lied. To this Baldwin replied that he would not allow a Chinaman to tell him
that he lied, and struck him between the eyes.
Others of the crew joined in the attack upon him,
and to defend himself he drew his dagger, and as
they were both clinched the vessel gave a lored,
throwing them to the deck, Baldwin secidentally
italling on the dagger.

Ah Wo was held for examination on Thursday next. Ah Wo was held for examination on Thursday next.

YOUNG TYNG'S CONTEMPT.

Applause in a Chicago House of Worship-Freedom in Religion. Chicago, June 5.—The Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., of New York, who presched yesterday for Mr. Cheney, had previously received a note from Bishop Whitehouse informing him of Mr. Cheney's deposi tion, and reminding him of the canon forbidding a participation in the services with a deposed clergy

Mr. Tyng paid no heed to the letter, but preached both sermons, Mr. Cheney reading the morning and evening services for him, and the two gentlemen miting and administering the encharist. The con regation was the largest ever assembled in Christ

hurch.
In the evening even the chancel and vestry were rowded, and hundreds of people were obliget to away, not being able to obtain even standing

In the morning sermen no allusions were made to In the morning sermen no allusions were made to the existing troubles, but in the evening the sermon bore directly upon them, the text being, "Jesus heard that they had cast num out; and when He had found him He said anto him, Dost thou believe on the Son of God?" (John ix, 35.) Mr. Tyng said that when the Church interfores with the rights of individual conscience, illuminated by the Word of God and the ilberty of the Chiristian in his relations to his Lard, then the Church tecomes Antichrist; for it assumes the functions of Christ and substitutes itself in Christ's steed. At such a time of spostasy from Christ and His truth, it is a blessing to be excommunicated, for the cast-outs of the Church are found to be followers of Christ.

This passage was received with applause, which Mr. Tyng immediately checked, reminding his nuclitors that they were in the church of God, and not a lecture room. Mr. Tyng concluded by exhorting his heavers to hold fast to the old catholic docrine: "In essentials, unity: in non essentials, liberty, in "In essentials, unity; in non essentials, liberty, in all things, charity."

Miss Lucille Western's Triumph in " East

Lynne" at the Olympic.

To those who witnessed the initial performance of Miss Lucille Western at the Olympic last Lynne" has so long held its sway. The wonderfu charm which Miss Western's acting throws around the central character, Lady Babel. It has long been a matter of protound wonder in the critical world that an artist of Lucille Western's powers should rely for her principal support on a man of Mr. Herne's calibre, Sir Francia Lection, which this gentleman assumes, is a character scarcely inferior in point of dramatic possibilities to that of Babel Vane. Familiarity with the parthebase shaped it several seasons—should at least have taught Mr. Herne some of its characteristics. The Lection of Miss Braddon, and the only Lection who could have influenced Lady Isabel to the commission of her great crime, was a cool, self-possessed, gentlemanly viliain—crafty indeed, but hoving his craft beneath an assumed gentliting his craft beneath an assumed gentliting his craft beneath an assumed gentliting his craft beneath an unit of the control of the control

The Business Part of the Village of Waverley, N. Y., Destroyed-Less, \$75,000. WAVERLEY, June 5.—At six o'clock this morn ng a fire broke out in O. W. Sulpman & Co 's groery, on Broad street, which destroyed a large por on of the business part of the village. Among he sufferers sie O. W. Shipman & Co., grocers Mevers & Langford, hotel; frederick E. Spencer oots and shoes; L. S. Richardson, liquors; E. L. Green, restaurant; W. G. Shigal, photographer F. M. Sutton, hote; Famisner & Dotaet, market lenry Shiver, grocery; Robinson & Co., restau Heary Shriver, gracery; Robinson & Co., restaurant; Dunn & Field, dry goods; A. J. Nichols, jeweler; A. S. Mett, tailor; Sines & Marray, bakery; Baker & Co., grocery; A. E. Speding, millinery; F. S. Waiker, produce. Severa: companies of fremen with a steamer were sent down from Elmira by a special train, and rendered great assistance.

The following are the lowees and insurance:	
Last.	Ins
O. W. Shipman & Co. stock and build-	4.30
LUK-117 1000	\$12,000
Dr. Harnden, camage to black 200	But.
Myers & Langiord 5.700	4,000
William Vaughan	800
C. T. Spencer, boots and shoes 500	5.300
Mrs Daniels, furniture 500	No the
Mrs. tsirburg, building	2.000
L. S. Etchardson & Son	2.0(0)
E. I. Green, stock 2.000	1,000
W G. Singhi	1.500
T. H. Sutton 1.500	1,500
Faikner & Dersett 1x0)	7/0
Waverley National Bank 200	Cov.
Mis. W. H. Spaniding, millinery and	747500
Address Som	2 303
Addie G uiden, cressmaner 4 500 Laura S. Brush, building 4.500	2.70)
Baker & Co. groceries	2.700
A. S. Mott, building and shop	2.(0)
Shaey & Murray, bakery	2.00
David Mozgan, honsehold goods	No aux.
H. Shrever, groceries and building 4500	350
Mrs. Graves, Milliner	8 300
Miss Berns dresmaker 500	No ins
G. W. Chaffee, building and goods 8.5 6	No ins
A J. Nichols, leweller. 700	2.200
Dann & Field, ladies' goods 1,400	2.000
Waido & iracy removal 1.000	Cov
H. M. Wilcox & Co., removal 1,000	Cov.
Several persons suffered slightly by removal of	
goods, out their aggregate less does not	exceed
\$2 000 Fourteen stores were burned.	

Sir John A. Macdonald's Maulfesto. OTTAWA, June 5 .- The Ottawa Times of this orning, atparently speaking as representing Sir ohn A. Macdonaid, says the statement in the Mon-American newspapers, to the effect first the minon Parliament would not be asked to constitute of the reaty, that Lord Lisrar had signed it, and it was ruitined as far as Canada was concerned, without a shadow of foundation. The treaty only be ratified by Her Majesty, and when so r nd. the whole takes effect, except those class which relate to the fisheries and transhipment goods. These will come into effect when the Listaires of Great Britain, the several Provinces, a the Congress of the United States have passed the creaty arts.

The same paper, in replying to some newsparstrictures on the treaty. real Witness, and accepted in good faith by

e same paper, in replying to some new-paper The same paper, in fellying to some newspaper strictures on the treaty, and that depends with authority when it says that no therethe development of Cemada as a whole nor air folio A. Macdonad as Premier, is committed to the treaty, that they have seeved to themselves complete freedom of action it this matter; that it is utterly antree that Sir John A. Macdonald or any one authorized in his benaff has claimed that he if d snything under computed to the same pulsion or reservation. The article concludes hy saying that the Frender's course as a politician and stateman ought to be sufficient to assure the public that when able, with propriety to state his position, it will be found satisfactory. PROF. IHATCHER'S VICTIMS.

Lover of Astronomy Talks with the Professor-Gets his Hand Squeezed-Looks at Neptune and Gets his Pocket Squeezed.

To the Educr of The Sun.
Sir: I was so forcibly reminded of Thatcher's extortions by reading this morning's paper. On several occasions within the last year, I have had conversations with him, thinking he was an astron omical kindred spirit, for anything with regard to the noble science bas always interested me. I found him talkative and at times aimost garrulous-being apparently delighted with a good listener-going ato rapsodies over the glories of the invisible, the distances of the stars, &c., and once on my uttering a sentiment that suited him, he held out his hand and said with warmth, "Your hand on that, sir." I compiled, and found according to Irving, he had been educated to the tourniquet shake, for he nearly broke my hand by squeezing it. Being somewhat

broke my hand by squeezing it. Being somewhat pleased to find him gratified, I did not murmur, prudently resolving that I would never trust him again on that score; but to the point.

Some two or three weeks ago two friends and myself resolved to go over and look at Neptune. After looking at it, the Professor immediately proposed examining another star near the horizon, talking continually, speaking of the wonders of the heavens, and thus showing one after another without our asking, jumping around, and adjusting the screws of the telescope, and saving, 'there now, look, sir, and see the wonderful buil, hare, or something axin to it.'

Having seen many such views, I did not look ill near the last, when both my friends had done, and then only looked at one star. He then demanded seventy-five cents from each, and my two friends gave him all tree yad—\$2 and some fifteen cents. Then, on consulting with each other, we concluded to go back and protest against it, which we did, but got no satisfaction. He told us we had only p.d about half of his usual charge, and that we were charged a very moderate price.

Now, Mr. Beditor, I consider him an A No.1 frand, and would respectfully warn any one from belag imposed upon by him. No doubt he knows his man, as you say, and goes for him accordingly. Taking men advantages of the unwary is so common in our crime-cursed city, that I consider it a duty to expose every such case. By publishing the above you will oblige a constant reader of THE Sux.

E. F. Willis, 23 Ablugdon square.

ANOTHER MURDEROUS POLICEMAN.

A Brute that Tried to Kill an Innocent Kitten, and a Man who Saved It-Likewise a Magistrate who Saved a Brute. John Wakley, Pork Policeman No. 84, while on duty in Madison Park square on Saturday afternoon, protecting the sparrows, the gold fish, and the grass, noticed a small black kitten playing with some children. It was evidently a little pet, as a blue ribbon collar with bell attached clearly showed John saw at once an opportunity to distinguish himself. With stick in hand he went for the little

playful thing, which, thinking no doubt John wanted o sport, began gambolling around his legs. corrageous John thereupon struck the poor little creature over the face, completely knocking out ore of its eyes. The children screamed, and ran to

their nurses. The cat started, with John in hot pursuit, Around the park he pursued it, and outside one of the gates John caught his prey. The little thing lay fright sonn caught his prey. The inter thing hy lright-ened and crying with pain near the sower in Madi-son avenue, near Twenty-fifth street. John Wak-ley, Park Policeman No. 54, kicked the cat into the sewer. Several gentlemen were witnesses to the brutal act, and one young man ran for a stout rope, opened the iron grating of the sewer, and was low-ered down by the byttanders. He rescued the poor insocent kitten from the filth and brought her safely no.

innocent kitten from the filth and brought her safely un.

Mr. Bergh was called, and yesterday morning Judge Cox issued a warrant for Wakley's arrest. In the afternoon he was arrested and taken before Justice Fowler. Four witnesses testified to the foregoing statement. Justice Fowler dismissed the case, telling Wakley the next time he struck a cat to be sure re killed it outrient. Being anxious to secure the skins of a lew cuts, the worthy Judge asked Wakley to call upon blim at his house, and he would empley him to kill some cats which annoyed him at times. The nonorable Justice might use the skins for a muff.

THE POLAR EXPEDITIONISTS.

Personnel of Capt. Hall's Party-A Nephew of Christopher North, 6 feet 3 taches high -A Hercules with feet 14 Inches Long. Washington, June 5.—The Polaris is expected leave here this week for New York. The officers mand, Captain I. O. Buddington, who has been Capster; second mate, William Martin, formerly thief engineer. Emile Schuman, a native of Saxony ige 28; second engineer, John Wilson, a Scotch-28; second engineer, John Wilson, a Scotch-over six feet three inches high, who is a consin-e renowned Prof. Wilson; steward, John Por-cook Charles Braudt; fireman, T. S. Berggren, three of Stockholm, known as the Swedish Her-, aged 42 years, whose feet are fourteen inches Another fireman is Walter Prederick Can p-a Scotchman, aged 18 years, o meteorologist is Dr. Herman Bissels, born in the son of a Heidelberg professor. He has out to the Polar regions on the Albert, a yes-numped by Bremen merchanis for science and

sel equipped by Bremen merchanis for science and profit.

AFTER THE OLD FOLKS' MARRIAGE. A Williamsburgh Woman Cowhiding Hatter-A Puss about Nothing.

A few days ago a paragraph appeared in one of the newspapers concerning the marriage of Mr. Ira Richmond of Williamsburgh and Mrs. Emma Coultice of Utica, whose combined age is some-Mrs. Moser, described as a dashing lady of twenty took offence thereat, and attributed the writing or the article to Mr. Frederick W. Burroughs, a relative of Mr. Richmond.

On Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Mrs. Moser, accompanied by Selden Richmond Charles Beatty, her brother-in-law, visited Charles Beatty, her brother-in-law, visited Burroughs in his hat store at Brondway and Fourth street. The young men stood outside, while Mrs. Mosar went in and spike to Burroughs. He denied that he had written any newspaper article, and she drew a new cowhile from the folds of her dress and began belaboring him over the head and shoulders. The young men at the door encouraged her with "Go in; knock h—lout of him." The poor hatter ran to the back room and to the tailor snop above, and thence to the street. As he struck the street he was struck in the mouth by one of the voung men, and in the back by the other. Officer Powell at this moment came up and arrested the assaulting party. Yesterday horning Justice Voorales required Mrs. Moser and the two young men to pay \$25 each or spend the next thirty days

en to pay \$25 each or spend the next thirty day

Let the Veterans Go to Long Branch.

Sin: On the 14th of February, 1871, a bill passed both Houses of Congress providing a pension for the veterans of the war of 1812. Applications as yet here have been no payments made, although one quarter's pay was due the 14th of May. As a general to hig those who applied for their pension are sorel: in need of money. Can you stir the authorities up a little on this subject? The so doing you would greatly oblige a Sconz of Veterans.

Torture in the Cattle Trains.

A Texas cattle train of twelve cars arrived at he depot near Guttenberg on the Canal Road on Sunday morning. In seven of the cars were car-casses of samals which had been gored to death by their companions on the journey. The live boasts were in a maddened state and had evidently san-fered torture from close confinement and want of water.

The Great Weston again on the Track-A Frial next Week. NEW YORK, June 1, 1871. Educard Payson Weston, Esq.

Elicard Pageon Weston, Esq.

Dran Sin: A number of your filends, desirous of giving you another chance to accomplish the stunential of the stage of the control of the stunential of the stage you attempted under the anytics of the control of the stage of the e ory Miching you givery success, and frustney you will find course me and it appoint an early date for the come one meat of the frust, has respectfully yours, on the folide Committee, B. W. MACOMIGH.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1871,

R. W. Maconnew, haq., New York, June 1, 1841.

My Draw Sin: Your note of this date has lust been bandled to rise, and I thank you, and I through you the gentlement wo on you represent.

Is reply I would say that acting inter the advise of sind freachs here. In the first since in my life I night mine in the life of the large mine? In the hards of a trailer and it may stord you half have selected. no from its home. Let the first unite in may like I place reself in the hands of a frail or and it may dord you be superintend at of the gymnasium of the V. M. Cosne and the agent and the gymnasium of the V. M. Cosne alone, a gentleman who is werry way quantity that is resisted, and in whom I have most implied the lens. It he resided, and it where I have most implicit of lence.

I see a your kind presention and will be to reading to be made to be a considered by second trial of the task you ment on a kine Empire if y task or Monday June 12, 1871.

Frusting that it his trial any actions will consider he kind frends who have received condense in me had it in it instanced, and promising to do my best of account in the second condense in my feathful by the second in the second condense in the proposal of task. I am Familially yours, EDWARD PAYSON WESTON.

Coleman of the Coleman House says the Eureka collections are the best. He is using them and knows. to bat Broadway. -Adm

THE PRESIDENCY.

OFFICE-HOLDERS' CANDIDATE.

For President : USELESS S. GRANT.

Grant Ruins the Republicans of Alabama-And Gets a Scorcher from the State Come

mittee-A Death-Wail from Mobile Montgoment, May 30, 1871. To the President of the United States. The Republican Executive Committee of the State of Alabama respect ully represent that they ave seen with alarm the changes recently made mong the Federal officers at Mobile, in which good men have been set aside to make room for other nen for whom the Republicans of the State, knowing them well, are by no means willing to be held responsible. Other appointments, lately made in the orthern portion of the State, are scarcely less obectionable. From a knowledge of the views of the great mass of Republicans of Alabama we feel ound to declare that every such appointment is in opposition to their will, and a great wrong to them nd their cause. We speak plainty, for we feel deeply the responsibility that rests upon us to so ulfil the trust committed to us by the Republicans

of Albama, that disaster, if it come to us as a party heregiter, shall not justly be clarged to supineness and timidity on our part.

We are the more impelled so to speak because we are aware that the Administration, while we keep silont, is justifiably or even necessarily led to rely upon the statements or recommendations of those whose positions or preferees enable them to procesilent, is justically or even necessarily led to rely upon the statements or recommendations of those whose positions or pretences enable them to practice successfully impositions upon it. With a proper understanding at Washington of our situation, and a disposition there to aid us in our efforts rather than to subject us to such wrongs as have already dampened the arroor of our party and mads us haug our beads with shime, we believe we can yet redeem our State from the hands of the Democratic leaders, we are sure that a clear majority of free tasusand of the legal voters of the State are superely Republican in their political faith, and that, with proper protection for a few ballot with the genial effects of republicanism practically illustrated in the qualities, character, and conduct of Republican officials, there can be no such organization of the party in Alabama as will inspire conduct to Republican officials there as the first of the property in 1872.

"Robert W. Healy, Charman."

1872
Obert W. Healy, Chairman.
Cadle, Jr., First Congressional District.
Bragg, First Congressional District.
C. Reffer and Lawrence S. Spear, Second Dis-

Fret.
Arthur Bingham, Third District.
A. H. Speed, Fourth District.
P. J. Smith and W. B. Figures, Pifth District
M. H. Rice and E. F. Jannings, Sixth District.
I concur fully in the foregoing, excepting the last
entence of the fourth paragraph.
Isaac Hegman, Third District.

The Farmers' Candidate in Memphis. From the Memphis Appeal. As long as he lives he will shape the politics on the Republican party. Mr. Greelev has a heart full of philanthropy. He is a humanitarian, because has whole nature is kind and imbaed with a desire a see the whole human family free, prosperous, and

SUNBEAMS.

-Anybody can get ice on the Kennebec river, Me., for 25 cents a ton.

—A chark eleven feet long was recently cap-

tured off one of the wharves in Charleston.

—Twenty-six thousand children are now learny ng music in the Boston public schools. Fifteen thou and of them are so far advanced as to be competent

-St. Louis has the "boulevard" fever, and as just opened a new one eight miles long and one undred feet wide, on which the nobblest turnouts in the Western world will be exhibited. -A Massachusetts man who telegraphed to

New Bedford for a box of pressed cigars and received s box of pressed codfish, is astonished at "the mis takes these telegraph men do make." -The widow of one of the Englishmen, James

Lloyd, murdered by the brigands of Marathon last year, has received \$2,000 from the Greek Government as demnification for the loss of her husband. -The Common Council of Chicago were recently invited by the Fire Marshal to witness a parade of the department. They accepted, and then, being left to provide their own accommodations, passed a solution thanking one of the citizens for the use of

the sidewalk in front of his premises while witnessing the pageant.

-An old rat in New Bedford got captured by the neck in a trap the other day, and speedily evinced signs of much demoralization. In a very short time a small army of compatriots railied to the spot, attract ed by his cries, and—rescued him?—no, they didn't de that ; but they went right to work, skinned him, and

ate him all up except his bind legs.

—A mysterious deaf girl has been agitating San Francisco. A reporter went to interview her the other day, and while taking down the points indulged n remarks which would not have been complimentary fauc could have heard them. She stood it for some ime, but finally emptied the coal-scuttle over him and

-One effect of the Prussian occupation of he Champagne district has been to increase enor usly the exports of brandy to England. The bonded stock of brandy there now amounts to nearly 13.000,000 gallons: the bonded stock to the end of last quarter mounted to upward of 4,500,000 gallons more than the revious year, and these enormous imports still con inue on the same scale.

-The authorities of Russell, Mass., are in f muddle about the liquor question. An article is the warrant at the town meeting read thus: "To see it the town will yets that no person be allowed to set ale, porter, etc." The vote stood 17 year against 31 says, when the Moderator decided that the town had wohibited the sale. The beer party justly objected the decision, as they clearly had a large majority. -Mr. Barney, a pedagogue of Ithaca, believer

nat corporal punishment is essential to the mainter cance of discipline in schools. A few days ago, for a rifling offence, he flogged a little girl only eight years ld, using a strap, which the Rhacan says, infhis strong nands, and guided by his spiteful semper, fairly flavet his subject. Her back was dreadfully marked, but Mr. Barney told the mother of the child that he should not have punished her so severely if she had not screamed -A new odorless and non-poisonous antiseptic and disinfectant called chloralime has recently bees introduced in this country, and compares favorably at o price with anything of like character. It is said to be more effective for its purpose than either chlorids of lime or carbolic acid, besides being without the

ii-agreeable smell and somewhat dangerous properties of these disinfectants. This article has been long and favorably known in Europe, where it is exten -Many of the finest estates in Virginia are now offered for sale. In the valley near Winchester and is London county, beddering upon the Potomae, thou sands of acres of land, unsurpassed by the bost lands of Obio for accioutural purposes, are in the market. The best lands in that section command but from thirty to fifty dollars per screwland that will grow wheat and corn year in and year out, and when, under the system of farming pursued in Ohio or Pennsylvania, would in productiveness soon rival the most valuation those states. Those who do not desire to emigrate weetward will find the attractions of the O'd Dominion well worthy of attention, especially as the objections that formerly existed against an influx of capital and labor

are being rapidly removed. -The growth of the Protestant Episcopa hurch in the United States within the past ten year as been remarkable. Nearly fifty nishens will med this year at the great Triennial Convention, to be held in Baltimore in October. A few years ago less than one half this number were present on similar occa-tions. The great States have said to be divided—New York into five dioceses, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Vie goda, into two and three each. The growth of the church in the Western States and new corritories, and on the Pacific coast, almost excess that of the East Ou the line of the great Pacific Rullroads, burdly i banded or way statio of any importance can be found without its Episcoj at Church.

reason why they devote so much tan't to cotton and we little to corn: The negroes steal corn to such an sale. ent that it is unprofitable. It is exposed to their depre-lations from the time the ears are large woulds to coast until it larges and it is impossible to keep these rom making highly raids upon in fight. Or eferm from making hightly raids upon in a dis. Ore farms or in South Carolina says that he pointed twenty act of last year, and succeeded in saying only says with bushels, and that a like stouble is experienced in raising pigs, which are stolen when young "it's nu gers," he says, "can't eat cotton and what may can't eat they won't steal, as a general floing, so could it the only safe crop a man can make."

-The son of a well known New Baren ; 55 Bonchet, whereupon the B senter wise rouse of the professors saging as a personal tavor that he whals change the young man's seat, as I was distant to him to sit so near a negro. The professor writh head that of present the students were raiged in alchabethed or but "next term the desire length with he brought about, for schounship then being the cristian. Months of the section was not being the cristian. Bouchet will be in the first division, and your son in the